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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/817,360	04/02/2004	Randall L. Williams	239/1	2568
7590	07/03/2006		EXAMINER	
Schwartz Law Firm, P.C. SouthPark Towers Suite 530 6100 Fairview Road Charlotte, NC 28210			FIORITO, JAMES	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1754	
DATE MAILED: 07/03/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/817,360	WILLIAMS, RANDALL L.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	James A. Fiorito	1754	

– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 April 2004.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for the addition of chemicals in order of first glacial acetic acid, second hydrogen peroxide, third nitric acid and last ammonium hydroxide, does not reasonably provide enablement for the addition of chemicals in any order other than the order stated above. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to practice the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims are 1, 5, 12, 14, and 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites the limitation of "successive stages", which is indefinite as to the metes and bounds of this phrase.

Claims 5, 12, 14, and 20 recite a concentration range of glacial acetic acid greater than 100%, it is unclear the meaning of concentrations greater than 100%, since

100% is the maximum possible concentration value for glacial acetic acid. It appears that 75% to 99.7% was the intended concentration of glacial acetic acid. Instant paragraph 0039 appears to indicate that the concentration of glacial acetic acid should be 75 to 99.7% because it is not possible to have 175% glacial acetic acid.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zelez '366.**

With respect to claims 1, 11-13 and 19-20, Zelez teaches a method for treating a lead-containing surface coating on a substrate, and lead-contaminated soil comprising the step of applying the chemicals; glacial acetic acid, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, and ammonium hydroxide together as an aqueous mixture (Columns 2-6).

Zelez does not state that the chemicals; glacial acetic acid, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, and ammonium hydroxide are applied to the surface or soil in successive stages. However, selection of the order of addition of reactants is *prima facie* obvious, *In re Gibson* 5 USPQ 231,232. Also, because Zelez teaches 10 to 20% of each chemical in solution it would be obvious to use a weaker ie. 10%, concentration first, followed by a stronger, ie. 20% concentration next in a successive stage or vice versa.

With respect to claims 5-8, 12, 14-17, and 20, Zelez does not expressly state the concentrations of glacial acetic acid, nitric acid, and ammonium hydroxide prior to mixing them into an aqueous solution. However, it is well settled that determination of optimum values of cause and effective variables such as these process parameters is within the skill of one practicing in the art. *In re Boesch*, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

With respect to claim 2, Zelez does not expressly state that the chemicals are applied by means selected from the group consisting of brushing, spraying, and dipping. However, it is well known in the art to apply surface treatment chemicals by means of brushing, spraying, and dipping.

With respect to claims 13, and 19-20, Zelez does not expressly state the step of aerating the soil before the chemicals treat it. However, it is well known in the art to aerate the soil prior to chemical treatment in order to increase the permeability of the soil.

### ***Conclusion***

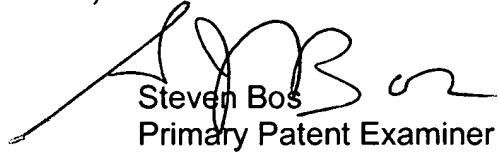
The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Myerson '210 teaches a process for treating brass components to substantially eliminate leachable lead. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James A. Fiorito whose telephone number is (571)272-7426. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am - 6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stanley Silverman can be reached on (571) 272-1358. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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